

¹ Because Petitioner is acting *pro se*, the documents which he has filed in this case are held to a less stringent standard than if they were prepared by a lawyer and therefore, they are construed liberally. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21, 92 S.Ct. 594, 30 L.Ed.2d 652 (1972).

22. Petitioner did not appeal his conviction or sentence. The Bureau of Prisons' Inmate Locator indicates that Petitioner's projected release date is November 21, 2015.

On March 19, 2010, Petitioner filed the instant Application seeking a determination that he is eligible for a 12-month Residential Reentry Center [RRC] placement pursuant to the Second Chance Act of 2007. (Document No. 1.) Although Petitioner acknowledges that his projected release date is November 21, 2015, Petitioner contends that he should be immediately evaluated for RRC placement. (*Id.*, p. 6.) Petitioner argues that “[p]ursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3624(c)(1), Petitioner is eligible for full-term halfway house placement on November 21, 2014.” (*Id.*) Petitioner states that a 12-month RRC placement is necessary because he “is a physician who had his medical license suspended by the State of Ohio [and] [t]he process of license reinstatement is a long and arduous one and includes extensive continuing education requirements, as well as a lengthy administrative medical board process.” (*Id.*) Petitioner appears to speculate that he will be denied a 12-month RRC placement based upon a memorandum issued by the BOP after the passage of the Second Chance Act. (*Id.*, p. 8 - 9.) Specifically, Petitioner states that the BOP issued a memorandum that “instructs staff that all inmates are eligible for a maximum of twelve months RRC time, but that placement for longer than six months requires approval of the Regional Director.” (*Id.*, p. 8.) Petitioner argues that the BOP has failed to comply with the Second Chance Act because “the BOP has: (1) put in place a system that virtually guarantees no RRC placements beyond six months; (2) implemented practices that make court challenges to the regulations and policies difficult; (3) promulgated rules that create a strong presumption against change regarding both a 12-month RRC term and 10 percent to a maximum 6-month term in home confinement; (4) ignored the will and intent of Congress regarding the appropriateness of earlier transition to prisoners' home communities; and (5) improperly

promulgated those rules and regulations.” (Id., p. 12.) Petitioner contends that his Petition is ripe for review because RRC evaluations conducted 17 to 19 months prior to a prisoner’s projected release date “does not allow adequate time for prisoners to seek court resolution of the controversy under the ripeness doctrine.” (Id., pp. 13 - 14.) Petitioner asserts that he “requested RRC review 30 months prior to his projected release and was denied. (Id., p. 15.) It is unclear whether Petitioner completed the administrative remedy process prior to filing his instant petition.”² (Id.)

On March 19, 2010, Petitioner also filed a “Motion to Consolidate” requesting that his case be consolidated with a fellow inmate’s case. (Document No. 2.) In support of his Motion, Petitioner states that (1) “Petitioner’s Petition, except for the Statement of Facts page, is an exact duplicate of the Chase Petition;” and (2) Petitioner’s Exhibits refer to the exhibits contained in the joint Appendix filed with the Court previously and cited as to Petitioner, Dennis Chase.” (Id., p. 2.) The undersigned notes that in Civil Action No. 5:10-352, Dennis Chase filed the following exhibits in support of his Petition: (1) Copy of “Memorandum for Chief Executive Officers” dated April 14, 2008, regarding “Pre-Release Residential Re-Entry Center Placements Following the Second Chance Act of 2007” (Civil Action No. 5:10-352, Document No. 2, pp. 3 - 6.); (2) Copy of “Memorandum from Chief Executive Officers” dated November 14, 2008, regarding “Inmate Requests for Transfer to Residential Reentry Center” (Id., pp. 7 - 9.); (3) Copy of the Change Notice regarding Program Statement 7310.04 (Id., pp. 10 - 29.); (4) Copy of “Day Two- Working Luncheon Second Chance Act” (Id., pp. 30 - 33.); (5) Copy of the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Id., Document No. 2-1, pp. 1 - 38.); and (6) Copy of 28 C.F.R. § 570 (Id., pp. 39 - 42.).

² Petitioner states as follows: “He began his administrative remedy process immediately, completing same on ‘not available,’ giving rise to this request for writ of habeas corpus.” (Document No. 1, p. 15.)

On April 20, 2010, Petitioner filed a Amended Petition. (Document No. 6.) Petitioner continues to argue that “despite statutory authority to either place prisoners in RRCs at any point in their sentences, or to give inmates up to 12 months pre-release RRC placement, no inmates will receive more than an 180-day RRC stay.” (Id., p. 6.) Petitioner argues that the following is proof that the BOP is not complying with the Second Chance Act:

(1) The fact that no prisoner at FCI or FPC Beckley has received an RRC placement of longer than 180 days (whether pursuant to Section 3621(b) or Section 3624(c)); (2) the fact that FCI and FPC Beckley continue to utilize the pre-SCA Section 3624(c) standard of ten-percent up to six-months to make any post-SCA RRC placement decisions; (3) the fact that no prisoner in the Mid-Atlantic Region of the BOP has received an RRC placement in excess of six months; (4) the fact that no RRC placements over 180 days have been granted in the BOP’s Western Region; (5) the fact the policy memoranda issued by the BOP central office on April 14, 2008, and November 14, 2008, fail to put into effect rules and practice that properly implement the congressionally mandated provisions of the SCA, or provisions that comply with the circuit court pronouncements regarding Section 3621(b).

(Id., p. 7.) Therefore, Petitioner contends that his petition should be granted because (1) “the BOP is not placing qualified prisoners in RRCs to serve their sentences;” (2) “the BOP refuses to transfer qualified prisoners to RRCs pursuant to 3621(b);” (3) “the BOP refuses to place prisoners in pre-release RRC custody for terms longer than six months pursuant to 3624(c);” (4) “the BOP continues to utilize the old ten-percent to six-month standard to make Section 3624(c) placement determinations.” (Id., p. 24.)

ANALYSIS

Pursuant to Title 18 U.S.C. § 3621, the BOP has authority to designate a prisoner’s place of imprisonment. Section 3621(b) provides five factors to be considered by the BOP in determining a prisoner’s placement:

(1) the resources of the facility contemplated;

- (2) the nature and circumstances of the offense;
- (3) the history and characteristics of the prisoner;
- (4) any statement by the court that imposed the sentence -
 - (A) concerning the purposes for which the sentence to imprisonment was determined to be warranted; or
 - (B) recommending a type of penal or correctional facility as appropriate; and
- (5) any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission pursuant to section 994(a)(2) of title 28.

18 U.S.C. § 3621(b). Title 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c) provides that a prisoner may be granted pre-release custody allowing a prisoner to serve a portion of his sentence in the community, such as home confinement, placement in a community correctional facility, or RRC. See 18 U.S.C. § 3624. Section 3624(c)(1) governs pre-release RRC placements. As amend by the Second Chance Act of 2007, Section 3624(c)(1) provides as follows:

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that a prisoner serving a term of imprisonment spends a portion of the final months of that term (not to exceed 12 months), under conditions that will afford that prisoner a reasonable opportunity to adjust to and prepare for the reentry of that prisoner into the community. Such conditions may include a community correctional facility.

The Second Chance Act required that the BOP to issue new regulations designated to ensure that RRC placements are “(A) conducted in a manner consistent with section 3621(b) of this title; (B) determined on an individual basis; and (C) of sufficient duration to provide the greatest likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.” 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c)(6). In compliance with the above, the BOP adopted regulations set forth in 28 C.F.R. § 570.20 - .22. Section 520.21 provides that a prisoner’s maximum allowable time in a RRC placement is 12 months. See 28 C.F.R. § 570.21. The regulations, however, do not set any minimum amount of time that a prisoner must spend at a RRC placement. Section 520.22 requires the BOP to make RRC placement decisions “on

an individual basis” and to allow placement “of sufficient duration to provide the greatest likelihood of successful reintegration into the community.” See 28 C.F.R. § 570.22. On April 14, 2008, the BOP issued a memorandum stating that the Regional Director’s approval is required for pre-release RRC placements beyond six months.³ Specifically, the memorandum provides as follows:

While the Act makes inmates eligible for a maximum of 12 months pre-release RRC placements, Bureau experience reflects inmates’ pre-release RRC needs can usually be accommodated by a placement of six months or less. Should staff determine an inmate’s pre-release RRC placement may require greater than six months, the Warden must obtain the Regional Director’s written concurrence before submitting the placement to the Community Corrections Manager.

(Civil Action No. 5:10-0352, Document No. 2, p. 6.) According to Program Statement 7310.04, the BOP should review a prisoner for RRC placement 17 to 19 months prior to the prisoner’s projected release date.

1. Ripeness of Petition.

The undersigned must first consider whether Petitioner’s Petition is ripe for decision. The Court cannot decide a claim that is not ripe for adjudication. See National Park Hospitality Ass’n v. Department of Interior, 538 U.S. 803, 807, 123 S.Ct. 2026, 155 L.Ed.2d 1017 (2003). The rational behind the ripeness doctrine is “to prevent the courts, through avoidance of premature adjudication,

³ Citing *Arrington v. Daniels*, 516 F.3d 1106 (9th Cir. 2008), Petitioner argues that the BOP’s memorandum exhibits an improper categorical approach to RRC placement, which is “contrary to the clear intent of Congress favoring a presumption of longer RRC placement and significant home confinement.” (Document No. 1, p. 25.) First, the undersigned finds that the Ninth Circuit’s holding is not controlling on this court. *See Virginia Society for Human Life, Inc. v. Federal Election Commission*, 263 F.3d 379, 393 (4th Cir. 2001)(stating that “a federal court of appeals’ decision is only binding within its circuit”). Next, the undersigned finds that the BOP’s memorandum is not inconsistent with the Second Chance Act where the BOP conduct’s an individualized assessment, considering the five factors set forth in Section 3621(b). *See Groomes v. Warden*, 2010 WL 738306, * 7 - 8 (D.S.C. Mar. 3, 2010)(slip copy); *Garrison v. Stansberry*, 2009 WL 1160115, * 4 n. 3 (E.D.Va. Apr. 29, 2009)(slip copy).

from entangling themselves in abstract disagreements over administrative policies, and also to protect the agencies from judicial interference until an administrative decision has been formalized and its effects felt in a concrete way by the challenging parties.” Id. at 807 - 08 (citing Abbott Laboratories v. Gardener, 387 U.S. 136, 148-49, 87 S.Ct. 1507, 18 L.Ed.2d 681 (1967)).

In the instant case, Petitioner acknowledges that his projected release date is November 21, 2015. Although the BOP has made no decision as to Petitioner’s eligibility for RRC placement, Petitioner speculates that he will be denied 12-months RRC placement. Therefore, Petitioner requests that the Court make a determination that Petitioner is eligible for 12-months RRC placement. Pursuant to Program Statement [P.S.] 7310.04, the BOP considers a prisoner’s eligibility for RRC placement 17 to 19 months prior to his projected release date.⁴ Thus, the BOP has made no determination as to Petitioner’s eligibility for RRC placement. Accordingly, the undersigned finds that Petitioner’s claim for RRC placement is premature and should be dismissed. See Moore v. Driver, 2008 WL 4661478, * 3 (N.D.W.Va. Oct. 21, 2008)(finding that petitioner’s claim for RRC placement was not ripe “[b]ecause his release date is more than 17 to 19 months in the future”).

2. Exhaustion Requirement:

Although 28 U.S.C. § 2241 does not contain a statutory exhaustion requirement, courts consistently require prisoners to exhaust their administrative remedies prior to seeking *habeas* review under Section 2241. See McClung v. Shearin, 90 F. Appx. 444, 445 (4th Cir. 2004)(unpublished)(citing Carmona v. Bureau of Prisons, 243 F.3d 629, 634 (2nd Cir. 2001)); Pelissero v. Thompson, 170 F.3d 442, 445 (4th Cir. 1999); Fuller v. Rich, 11 F.3d 61, 62 (5th Cir.

⁴ Petitioner will not be considered for RRC placement until May 1, 2014 (19 months prior his projected release date).

1994). Exhaustion allows prison officials to develop a factual record and an opportunity to correct their own errors before being haled into court.⁵ See Jones v. Bock, 549 U.S. 199, 204, 127 S.Ct. 910, 166 L.Ed.2d 798 (2007); McCarthy v. Madigan, 503 U.S. 140, 144-45, 112 S.Ct. 1081, 117 L.Ed.2d 291 (1992). The purpose of exhaustion, however, is frustrated “[w]hen an inmate attempts to exhaust an issue before the issue is ripe for review [because] the BOP is deprived of its opportunity to properly address the issue before being haled into court.” Specter v. Director, 2010 WL 883733, *4 (D.S.C. Mar. 5, 2010)(slip copy)(finding that petitioner failed to properly exhaust his claim for RRC placement because “no recommendation or decision had been made in his case yet and would not occur until 17 to 19 months prior to his anticipated release date”). Although Petitioner indicates that he exhausted his administrative remedies in the instant case, the undersigned finds that exhaustion was improper because Petitioner attempted to exhaust his claim for RRC placement before the issue was ripe.⁶ Accordingly, the undersigned finds that Petitioner’s Petition should also

⁵ Exhaustion may be excused under certain circumstances, such as by a showing of futility or irreparable injury. It is clear, however, that “[e]xhaustion of administrative remedies is not rendered futile simply because an inmate anticipates he will be unsuccessful in his administrative appeals before the 12-month pre-release mark.” Wright v. Warden, 2010 WL 1258181, *1 (D.Md. Mar. 24, 2010)(slip copy); also see Yannucci v. Stansberry, 2009 WL 2421546, *3 (E.D.Va. Jul. 28, 2009)(slip copy)(finding that inmate’s claim that “he ran out of time to complete the administrative exhaustion process prior to filing his petition is not a sufficient excuse for failing to exhaust his [RRC] claims”); and Garrison v. Stansberry, 2009 WL 1160115, *3 (E.D.Va. Apr. 29, 2009)(slip copy)(explaining that granting review of RRC placement claims because of “time-sensitivity” would encourage the filing of similar petitions before the administrative remedy process has run its course, which would “both undermine the effectiveness of the administrative review process and burden the Court with superfluous claims”).

⁶ Petitioner states that early evaluation is necessary to “allow adequate time for prisoners to seek court resolution of the controversy under the ripeness doctrine.” The undersigned notes, however, that the 12-month RRC period is a statutory maximum. It is not mandatory that prisoner’s receive 12-months in RRC placement. See 18 U.S.C. § 3624(c); Woodall v. Federal Bureau of Prisons, 432 F.3d 235, 251 (4th Cir. 2005)(stating that “the BOP may assign a prisoner to [a RRC placement] does not mean that it must”).

be dismissed based upon his failure to properly exhaust his administrative remedies.

PROPOSAL AND RECOMMENDATION

Based upon the foregoing, it is therefore respectfully **PROPOSED** that the District Court confirm and accept the foregoing factual findings and legal conclusions and **RECOMMENDED** that the District Court **DISMISS without prejudice** Petitioner's Application for Writ of *Habeas Corpus* by a Person in Federal Custody Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (Document No. 1.) and **REMOVE** this matter from the Court's docket.

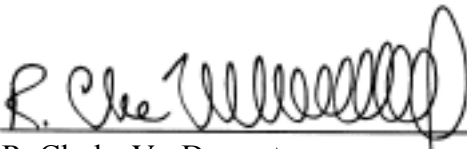
Petitioner is notified that this Proposed Findings and Recommendation is hereby **FILED**, and a copy will be submitted to the Honorable United States District Judge Irene C. Berger. Pursuant to the provisions of Title 28, United States Code, Section 636(b)(1)(B), Rule 8(b) of the Rules Governing Proceedings in the United States District Courts Under Section 2255 of Title 28, United States Code, and Rule 45(e) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Petitioner shall have seventeen days (fourteen days, filing of objections and three days, mailing/service) from the date of filing of these Findings and Recommendation within which to file with the Clerk of this Court, written objections, identifying the portions of the Findings and Recommendation to which objection is made, and the basis of such objection. Extension of this time period may be granted for good cause shown.

Failure to file written objections as set forth above shall constitute a waiver of *de novo* review by the District Court and a waiver of appellate review by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Snyder v. Ridenour, 889 F.2d 1363 (4th Cir. 1989); Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 106 S. Ct. 466, 88 L. Ed. 2d 435 (1985); Wright v. Collins, 766 F.2d 841 (4th Cir. 1985); United States v. Schronce, 727 F.2d 91 (4th Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 467 U.S. 1208, 104 S. Ct. 2395, 81 L. Ed. 2d 352 (1984).

Copies of such objections shall be served on opposing parties, District Judge Berger, and this Magistrate Judge.

The Clerk is requested to send a copy of this Proposed Findings and Recommendation to Petitioner who is acting *pro se*.

Date: May 19, 2010.



R. Clarke VanDervort
United States Magistrate Judge